

Stradebroke and Wingfield Manors Suffolk
Le Rus, de Breouse, Wingfield, de la Pole families
by P.W. Mackenzie

There were multiple manors in Stradbroke including a Brews Hall, a Rouse Hall, a Shelton Hall and a Wingfield manor. Indeed, an enquiry¹ was made in 1715 to establish just how many there were and what they were called. It looks like their proliferation and names was causing some confusion. And it is believed this has led to some spurious pedigrees. This article is concerned with Richard de Breouse of Stradebroke and his descendants. The de Breouse family came into the possession of Stradebroke manor upon the marriage of Richard de Breouse to Alice le Rus. At that time, the manor of Stradebroke was held, of the honor of Eye, by fee farm rendering 40 marks yearly. It is through the specific details of this possession the family can be traced.

Richard de Breouse c1230- c1292 and Alice le Rus c1247-c1300

Alice was the daughter and sole heir of William le Rus and his wife Agatha Clere². Alice birth is given variously as 25th December 1245 or 1247 or 1 January 1245/46. When Alice was two she was found to be the sole heir of her grandparents Roger Clere and Maltida³. Apparently Alice's mother Agatha Clere had died soon after Alice's birth. Her mother Agatha⁴ was the daughter of Roger Clere and Maltida⁵, the later whom was the daughter of Ralph de Fay and coheir of her brother John de Fay. Alice was only six years old when her father William le Rus died in 1253.

Alice inherited from her father William le Rus the manors of Stinton, Norfolk; Akeham, Hasketone, Cloptone, Wytingham, and Stradebrok, Suffolk. The manor of Stradebrok was held of the honour of Eye, by fee farm rendering 40 marks yearly⁶. Alice had also inherited from her grandparents Roger Clere and Maltida a moiety of the manor of Bramley, Surrey, the manor of Ludberg, Lincoln and the manor of Sivelington (Sinnington) and other lands in York.

Alice married firstly Richard Lungespee a younger son of Sir William Lungespee⁷ and Idoine de Camville, however the marriage was relatively shortlived as Richard Lungespee died d.s.p. sometime before 27th December 1261⁸. Alice then married secondly Richard de Breouse who was a younger son of John de Breuse Lord of Bramber and Gower, by Margaret, da. of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales⁹.

Alice had married Richard de Breouse sometime in the period 1262-1264 for we have a record of dispute¹⁰ between Maltida Lungespee and Richard de Breouse and Alice his wife, where Maltida

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- 1 The National Archives 1714 E 134/12&13Anne/Hil11, <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3713402>
Mary Digby, executrix of John Digby, John Lucas. v. Harbord Harbord, Peter Wilson, Geo. Chappell, John Chappell, Jeffrey Shreeve, Danl. Lock, Willm. Aldis.: Town of Stradbroke (Suff.) "Are there any, and how many manors in the said towne or which extend into the said towne, what are the severall names of the same, who is or are the p'sent lord or lords, lady or ladyes of the said respective manors.. 12 & 13 Anne
 - 2 Inquisition Post Mortem 44 Henry III File 23 No. 462, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp122-129>
Inquisition Post Mortem 37 Henry III File 14 No. 282, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp68-74>
 - 3 Inquisition Post Mortem 34 Henry III File 10 No. 198, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp46-51>
 - 4 Inquisition Post Mortem 38 Henry III File 16 No. 320, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp80-86>
 - 5 Excerpta e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Com.), i, 102, 346, 352. Ralph de Fay the father had died by 1223 when John Fay his son held the manor of Bramley [Surrey] in chief. After John's death in 1241 the manor was divided between his sisters Maud de Clere and Philipa de Fay.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.31951001989322z&view=1up&seq=152>
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.31951001989322z&view=1up&seq=396>
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.31951001989322z&view=1up&seq=402>
 - 6 Inquisition Post Mortem 44 Henry III File 23 No. 462, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp122-129>
 - 7 "The Book of Lacock" says that "Guill Lungespee tertium, Ric'um, Elam et Edmundum" were the children of "Guill Lungespee secundus" and his wife. <https://archive.org/details/annalsantiquitie00bowl/page/n449/mode/1up>
 - 8 Inquisition Post Mortem 46 Henry III File 25 No 505, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol1/pp137-143>
 - 9 "Review of the ancestry of Sir Richard de Brewes husband Alice le Rus" by PW Mackenzie
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X1-ML0IO7e92TqveOUD1ybkQ74OZ-RfS/view>. See Familia Historia Scripta website.
 - 10 The National Archives, KB 26/174/11, 49 Henry KB 26 no. 174 no. 11,
http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT2/H3/KB26no174/aKB26no174fronts/IMG_0025.htm

alleges Richard and Alice had ejected her men from the manors of Stradefford, Stinton, Bromleigh, Lutheburg, Sevelington, which she had to farm.

Apparently, Richard de Breouse and Maltida Lungespee were half siblings, namely, Walter Clifford the feudal baron of Clifford married Margaret, da. of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, the widow of John de Breouse who had died in 1232. Maltida who was the daughter of Walter Clifford and Margaret, married firstly Sir William Longespee the third who died prior to 1257 and then married secondly John Gifford. Thus Maltida was also the sister in law of Richard Lungespee the first husband of Alice le Rus.¹¹

The resolution of the above mentioned dispute occurred in 1266 when Richard and Alice granted for life the manor of Bramley to Maltida Lungespee. It is not entirely clear what was the basis of Maltida's claim to these manors, which were the previously the inheritance of Alice le Rus. Subsequently in 1271, there was a feet of fine¹² between Richard de Breouse and Alice his wife and his elder brother William de Breouse, the lord of Gower and Bramber. In this feet of fine, William de Breouse quitclaim any rights he had in the manor of Akenham with appurtenances and the advowson of the church of the same manor and the advowsons of the church of Cleydon and Hemmyngeston, and some land with appurtenances in Landimore and Rossuly. In return Richard and Alice acknowledged the manor of Bromleigh to be the right of William de Breouse and Mary his wife to be held of the heirs of Alice in perpetuity. Again it is not entirely clear what was the basis of William's claim to the manor of Akenham etc, which was previously the inheritance of Alice le Rus. On the same day, there was a feet of fine between Richard de Breouse and Alice his wife and John Gyfford and Maud his wife (Maltida Clifford), wherein John and Maud acknowledged that the manors of Akenham, Wytingeham, Brumle, Stradebrok, Clopton, Asketon, Stynton, Lubruc and Syuelyngeton and the advowsowns of the churches of the same manors to be the right of Alice, and Richard and Alice granted for life the manors of Akenham and Stinton to John and Maud. Presumably, John Gyfford and Maltida relinquished their rights to the manor of Bramley in return for the manors of Akenham and Stinton.

There were many other disputes and settlements between the half siblings Maltida de Lungespee and William de Brewes, concerning a number of properties which is beyond the remit of this article. However, in one of these disputes Maltida alleges she was in the custody of William in Wales when she was underage. Also it appears that Richard de Brewes held the manor of Thurgamby by way of gift from William de Brewes and Aline his wife, whose right and marriage portion it was. Richard de Brewes then it seems conveyed it to his daughter Margaret and her husband Roger Coleville. Later, this resulted in a series of disputes over this manor. Apparently there were close but tense familial connections between the siblings William de Breouse, Richard de Breouse, and Maltida de Lungespee.

According to the hundred rolls¹³ Richard de Breouse held the manors of Stradebroke and Wyngfield in 1275. This is the first reference we have to Richard de Breouse holding the Wyngfield manor. Furthermore it was said Richard de Breouse together with the priory of Thetford held 60 acres of land in Wyngfeld for two white pigeons rent per annum.

As to his official duties, Richard and William de Brewes had gone to parts of Wales in 1363 by the Kings order and were granted protection for the period of the Welsh wars.¹⁴ Richard de Breouse was also summoned by the English parliament in 1277 to perform military service against Llewelin

11 The Family of de Braose, D.G.C. Elwes. P39-41; E210/336; Coram Rege Rolls, 32 Hen. III No. 70 m. 26; Coram Rege Rolls, 34 Hen. III No. 79 m. 14; 35-36 Hen III, No. 16 Michaelmas, m. 56; Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex p 34 No. 634. (S.R.S. vii); Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex p64-65 No. 735,(S.R.S. vii); CChR, 1257-1300, p. 36; VCH Sussex, vi, part i, p. 29; Coram Rege Rolls in Trin Term 56 Hen III, No. 170,m.12

12 55/56 Henry III No. 73 The National Archives CP 25/1/283/17

[http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_283_9-17/CP25_1_283_17/IMG_0054.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_283_9-17/CP25_1_283_17/IMG_0054.htm)

13 Rotuli Hundredorum Vol2 p186-187

14 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1258-1266 p248, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031081048&view=1up&seq=342>

Prince of Wales¹⁵ [his grandfather]. He was again summoned in 1282 and 1287 to appear with horses and arms¹⁶. He was summoned to parliament at Shewsbury on the 30 September 1283.¹⁷

Richard de Brewes died before 18 June 1292 at which date his widow Alice was claiming her dower.¹⁸ In 1296, Alice conveyed in 1296 by way of feet of fine the manor of Stradebroke and the advowson of church of Wingfield to Richard de Brewose a younger son of Alice and Richard.¹⁹ Alice died sometime prior to the 28 January 1300, when her inquisition post mortem was held. In that inquisition it was found she held the manors of Wtyingham, Akenham, Suffolk and the manor of Stinton, Norfolk, and that her heir was her son Giles aged 28 years. Richard de Brewes and Alice his wife were buried in Woodbridge Priory.

Richard and Alice had the following children:

1. Giles de Brewes b1272 who inherited the main properties of Alice de Brewes
2. Richard de Brewes bc1274 who received the manor of Stradebrok and advowson of the church of Wingfield upon his marriage to Eleanor Furnival
3. Margaret who married Sir Roger Colville who received the manor of Thurgamby
4. Sibyl who married Constantine Mortimer
5. Mary who married Sir John Weyland who received the manor of Clopton upon her marriage²⁰.

Richard de Brewes knight b c1274 - c1324 and Eleanor de Furnivale. c1260-1326

The early years of Richard de Brewes are not known, but as he was a younger son he must have been born after his brother Giles who was born in 1372. The next we hear of him is in 1296, when his mother conveyed the manor of Stradebroke to him probably as a prelude to his marriage to Eleanor Furnivale. He married Eleanor de Furnivale the widow of John Verdun sometime around 1296²¹. This John Verdun²² according to Complete Peerage married before 1276, Eleanor, the daughter of Sir Thomas de Furnivale, of Sheffield, Yorks²³. John Verdun died shortly before 23 Apr. 1295, aged 38. Eleanor was granted dower and had licence 17 Mar. 1295/6, to marry Richard de Breuse. She was living as his wife (1302-03), 31 Edw. I, but the precise date of her death is not known. John Verdun was holding at the time of his death the manors of Saxlingham, Moulton and Bressingham, Norfolk, the manor of Brixworth and rent from Holcot Northants, the manor of Stagehoe, Herts, and rent from Hitcham, and the manors of Chetebery, Martlesham, and Stanstead, Suffolk.

Eleanor received as her dower amongst many others the manors of Brisingham, Saxlingham, Multon, Marclesham and Stanstede²⁴. Around the same time Thomas Verdon, the son and heir of John Verdon by his wife the said Eleanor, was found to be 21 years of age and was granted seisin of his inheritance²⁵.

15 Parliamentary Writs and Military Summons by Palgrave. V1:184,201,213,223

16 Ibid p.225,246,250

17 Ibid p15

18 Complete Peerage reciting Assize Roll, no. 1089, 20 Edw. I, m. 20d. In which, Alice who was the wife of Richard de Breuse sues versus Thomas de Multon of Gillesland concerning the third part of the manor of Thurgamby with appurtenances as dower etc.

19 The National Archives, Suffolk Feet of Fines CP 25/1/216/42;

[http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_216_41-48/CP25no1no216no43/IMG_0965.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_216_41-48/CP25no1no216no43/IMG_0965.htm)

20 The National Archives, Suffolk Feet of Fines CP 25/1/215/7. The fine states John Weyland and Mary his wife who was the daughter of Richard Breuse and Alice his wife received the manor of Clopton in "liberium maritagium"

[http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_215_32-40/CP25no1no215no40/IMG_0775.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_215_32-40/CP25no1no215no40/IMG_0775.htm)

21 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1296 p.185 <https://archive.org/details/calendarpatentr09offigoog/page/n164/mode/2up>;

22 Calendar of Fines Vol 1 p352 <https://archive.org/details/calendaroffinero01lond/page/352/mode/1up>;

Inquisition Post Mortem 23 Edw. 1 File 73 No. 298, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol3/pp183-196>

23 Inquisition Post Mortem 25 Edward 1 File 82 No. 437, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol3/pp321-340>

24 Calendar of Close Rolls Edw 1 Vol. 3 p448 <https://archive.org/details/calendarclosero01changoog/page/n480>

Calendar of Chancery Warrants Vol 1 p58 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015066345177&view=1up&seq=74>

25 Inquisition Post Mortem 25 Edward 1 File 82 No. 437, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol3/pp321-340>

As a result of this marriage Richard de Brewes subsequently held a number of manors which were the dower of Eleanor Furnival. For we find in the Feudal Aids for 1303, Richard de Brewes holding the manors of Brisingham, the manor of Multon, some land in Alsacton all of Norfolk, the manor of Martlesham, and again in the Feudal Aids for 1316 Richard de Brewes holding the manors of Stradebroke and Wyngfelde, Martlesham, Neubroune, Waldingfeld all of Suffolk, the manor of Brisingham, Multon with Waketon and Kitelyngton all of Norfolk.

Blomefield²⁶ states that Richard de Brewse was lord of Brisingham in 1315 and the Accounts Rolls of 1326 say that Sir John Verdon was at 47s. 4D expense for cloth against the burial of Lady Brewse (his mother). Thus we can put Eleanor Furnivale death sometime prior to 1326. Presumably, after the Eleanor's death her dower lands returned to the Verdons.

Apparently Richard de Breouse, knight had also close connections in the Bury St. Edmunds area Suffolk, for he was witness to a number of deeds in 1315 and 1318 at Fornham Saint Martin and Fornham All Saints. He or at least his son had possessed property in that area.

He also had free warren in his manors of Stradebrok and Wyngefeld in 1309/10²⁷.

Richard de Brewes was on the 24th June 1301 summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots²⁸. Five years later, on the 22nd May 1306 Richard de Brewes was knighted a Knight of the Bath. Sometime 20 years later, Sir Richard was summoned in 1324 by general proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster²⁹. The date of his death is unknown, but it believed to be sometime after 1324.

children

1. Richard de Brewes c1300-c1359.

Richard de Brewes knight c1300-c1359 and Johanne Boyton;

The date of birth of this Richard is not known. There is considerable overlap in the records concerning this Richard and his father. It is very unlikely that these two are the same person. Whilst the birth date of his father is not specifically known, from the records it is clear the father was born sometime in the period 1274 to 1280. His father was probably of age when he married Eleanor in 1296 and was of age when summoned to perform military service in 1301. The son Richard de Brewes was apparently still alive in 1359. Consequently it is unlikely they were the same person.

The name of his wife is not known with certainty, but she is believed to be a Joan Boyton. In the legal proceedings Wykes vs Gernoun C 260/92/14d "William Boyton, 40 years old of county Suffolk, was examined and says on his oath that two years before the first pestilence he was dwelling with Monr. Richard de Breouse, who had married the aunt of the said William...". Additionally, her first name may have been Joan, for there exists a Suffolk feet of fine in 1332 which mentions a Richard de Brewes and Joan his wife being granted apparently by a trustee "one messuage one mill two hundred and twenty acres of land six acres of meadows four acres of pasture and sixteen shillings rent with appurtenances in Fornham All Saints, Westle, Hemegrave

26 An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: Volume 1 Hundred of Diss, Brisingham
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-hist-norfolk/vol1/pp49-73>

27 Calendarium rotulorum chartarum et inquisitiones ad quod damnum. p142;
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015081946298&view=1up&seq=156&size=125>

28 Parliamentary Writs and Military Summons by Palgrave. V1:354

29 Parliamentary Writs and Military Summons by Palgrave. V2:589

and Flempton”³⁰. In another deed dated 1351 some land in Hemegrave was conveyed between third parties which was said to abut the land of Richard le Breus knight. Again in 1352 Richard de Brewes acted as a trustee for the manors of Hemegrave, Tudenham, Westle and Burnham. There also exists a seal of Johanna le Brewse which was used on a deed dated 1356 by Richard le Brewese knight of Suffolk when acting as a trustee for William Lampet son of William Lampet³¹.

About the same time in the 1350s a Peter de Breuse knight had associations in the same area. Sir Peter was acting as a trustee on behalf of the abbot and convent of Bury in 1350 and 1353. Again this Sir Peter was acting in 1358 as a trustee for lands in Fornham St. Martin, Fornham St. Genevieive and Great Barton. It is presumed that this Sir Peter was a kin of Sir Richard de Brewes. In 1353 Peter de Brewoes a knight of Suffolk acknowledged that he owed William Hampstead two hundred and eighty pounds. We can identify who is this Peter de Brewoes from the transaction itself. A Peter de Brewes purchased the manor of Chesham Bois in Buckinghamshire from William de Hampstead who had acquired it in 1350 from Sir John de Moleyns [See VCH Bucks]. Presumably, this debt owed by Peter de Brewoes to William de Hampstead was for the part or full payment due to the purchase of Chesham Bois Manor. It is well known that this Peter de Brewes of Chesham Bois, subsequently purchased the manor of Wiston of Sussex.

Returning to Sir Richard not much is known of his official duties. In a number of documents he is said to be a knight, but it is not known when and how he obtained this knighthood. Though we do know he obtained in 1343 an exemption for life from being put on assizes, juries or recognitions, and from appointment as mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner or other bailiff or minister of the king, against his will³². Though he was appointed to a commission of oyer and terminer in August 1356.

In 1357, Sir Richard de Breouse conveyed the manor of Stradebrok and the advowsons of the churches of Stradebrok and Wengefeld to trustees who in turn granted it to Sir Richard for life, with the condition that on Sir Richard’s death the manor and advowson should go to John Wynewyk clerk David Wollore clerk John Wengefeld knight and Gilbert Debenham and the heirs of the same John Wengefeld³³. On the same day, Sir Richard de Breouse conveyed the manor of Wengefeld to Sir John Wengefeld and his trustees subject to the provisio that Katerina the wife of Richard the son of said Sir Richard shall hold it for the term of her life, and on her death it should return to said Richard for the term of his life³⁴.

Apparently Katerina de Brewse received the manor of Wengefeld as her dower³⁵. Some twenty years later in 1378 there is a conveyance where Katerina Breouse grants the manor of Wengefeldhalle in Wyngefeld to Sir Michael de la Pole [her nephew by marriage] for five years and afterwards to trustees for the term of her life³⁶. There are a number of licences recorded in the patent rolls that gives some indication as to the origins of this Katerina Breouse. In one, she was granted a licence in 1375 to enfeof a number of trustees the manor of Sculthorp and the advowson of the church of Sculthorp³⁷. In another licence she was granted a licence in 1377 to enfeof a number of trustees the manor of Great Massingham, Norfolk³⁸. The majority of the trustees she used in the conveyance of Wengefeld Hall³⁹ are the same that were used in the aforementioned licences, indicating that they were one and the same person. Furthermore, the Katerina de Brewse

30 The National Archives CP 25/1/219/9 [http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0174.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0174.htm)

31 Catalogue of seals in the Department of manuscripts in the British museum, Vol p558 ,

<https://archive.org/details/cataloguesealsi08bircgoog/page/n568/mode/1up> ;

The national archives, HD 1538/253/18 <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/1bd0d286-3ea4-43e0-8639-0e429891c680>

32 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1343-1345 Edward III v. 6 ,p.132 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031079281&view=1up&seq=148>

33 Suffolk Feet of Fines 31/32 Edw. III, No. 39. http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0169.htm

34 Suffolk Feet of Fines 31/32 Edw. III, No. 40. http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0170.htm

35 Suffolk Feet of Fines 31/32 Edw. III, No. 40. http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0170.htm

36 Suffolk Feet of Fines 1 Richard II, no 12 , http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_222_101-103/IMG_0014.htm

37 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1375-77 p78 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015066345060&view=1up&seq=90>

38 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1377-1380 p 31 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015009337620&view=1up&seq=43>

39 Suffolk Feet of Fines 1 Richard II, no 12 , http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_222_101-103/IMG_0014.htm

that was in possession of the manors of Sculthorp and Great Massingham is known to be the daughter and heir of Thomas de Norwich. Also, one of the trustees in both the conveyance and licence was a Walter vicar of the Kimberle church, the manor of which she had inherited from Roger Norwich⁴⁰. Thus we submit it is clear that Katherine Norwich had married Richard de Brewese son of Sir Richard de Brewse of Stradebrok and Wyngfield.

Katerina de Breus inherited substantial properties from her kinsman Sir John Norwich, but a few years later she entered the nunnery at Derteford in 1378 whence it was found at her inquisition that her next heir was her cousin William de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, who died without issue in February 1382. Sir Michael de la Pole [her nephew by marriage] was created fifth Earl of Suffolk and this has led to some confusing pedigrees.

Returning now to Sir Richard de Breouse, it is believed he died sometime between 1359 and 1361 when his daughter Alianor was in possession of the advowsons of the churches of Stradebrok and Wengefeld.

They had at least two children

1. Richard de Brewes c1340?-c1356 dsp who had married Katherine Norwich b1340 and who entered the nunnery at Derteford 1378.
2. Alianor de Brewes c1330-1375 who married Sir John Wingfield

Sir John Wingfield c1307-1361 and (1) Alianor Verlay c1314 – c1345 (2) Alianor de Brewes c1330-1375

Sir John Wingfield was in the service of the Black Prince from about 1330 to 1360. The date of his birth is not known but it is presumed he was adult when he commenced his service with the Prince so it thought he was born around 1307. For more details on Sir John Wingfield we refer the reader to the Wingfield Family Society website.

John Wingfield married Alianor sometime prior to 1330⁴¹ for in that year Thomas Verlay and Joan conveyed lands in Sternefeld, Saxmundham, Benhall, Farnham, and Holton and the advowson of the church of Saxmundham to third parties. These third parties in turn granted the lands and advowson to Thomas Verlay and Joan for their life, on condition that after the decease of Thomas and Joan the said lands and advowson shall remain to John Wingfield and Alianor his wife and their heirs to hold in perpetuity. A still further condition was that if the said John and Alianor should die without heirs of their body then after the decease of John and Alianore the aforesaid lands and advowson were to remain to Joan the daughter of Robert de Glannvyl and her heirs in perpetuity. In general, where these conveyances were granted back to the grantee for life with additional conditions on the tenure, it typically was used to make a settlement within the family. Thus this conveyance suggests that Alianor was more probable that not the daughter of Thomas Verlay, and that Joan the daughter of Robert Glaunvyl was her kin.

Though it appears Thomas Verlay and Joan his wife were dead by 1337 when John Wingfield conveyed the same lands and more to third parties who in turn granted it back to John Wingfield and Alianore his wife and their heirs to hold in perpuity⁴². A condition of this later conveyance was that if John and Alianore should die without heirs then after their decease the lands and advowson was to remain to the right heirs of John Wengefeld. It should be noted this last condition conflicts with what was agreed to in the previous conveyance. Thomas was ensuring the lands remained in the Wingfield family.

40 Calendar of Inquisition Post Mortem IPM 13:92; <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol13/pp82-92>

41 Suffolk Feet of Fines 4 Edw. III, No. 7 [http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0063.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0063.htm)

42 Suffolk Feet of Fines 11 Edw. III, No. 2 [http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25\(1\)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0328.htm](http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT7/CP25(1)/CP25_1_219_69-76/IMG_0328.htm)

John Wingfield also obtained the manor of Saxmundham from Thomas Verlay but what means is not known. However, there exists a charter dated 1310 when Thomas Verlay the kings yeoman was granted a market at his manor of Saxmundham⁴³. Thirty years later 1347 when Sir John Wyngfeld was at Calais he was granted a fair at his manor of Saxmundham⁴⁴.

The majority of the references to Alianor are property conveyances. The first ones are in 1331 and 1337 as mentioned above. Though over the next decade, there are number of references to solely John de Wyngfeld concerning the purchase of lands. In 1343 John de Wyngfeld purchased the manor of Maydenton in Norfolk from John de Seint Maur (Seymour)⁴⁵. Around the same time period Sir John Wyngfeld obtained the manors of Semere's from the Seymour family, and the manors of Silham and Earsham from the Garlek family⁴⁶.

But by the 1350s, these conveyances include references to both John Wingfield and Alianor. In 1351, we have a conveyance where Elizabeth the daughter of Nicholas Launce conveys a moeity of the manor of Snapehall in Suffolk to John Wingfield and Alianor his wife⁴⁷. In 1354 there is another where John Wengefeld knight and Alianor his wife granted land in Hotton Halisworth and Blyford in Suffolk to John Norwich, knight⁴⁸. A year later in 1355 Edmund de Neketon conveyed land and rent in Weybrede, Mendham, Fresyngfeld and Wytheresdale Suffolk to John de Wyngfeld, chevalier, and Alianora his wife⁴⁹. On the same day in 1355 Margaret the daughter of Nicholas Launce conveyed the manor of Snapehall with appurtenances and three parts of the market of Fresyngfeld with appurtenances in Suffolk to John de Wyngfeld, chevalier and Alianora his wife⁵⁰. In 1359 Sir John and Alianor purchased a quarter part of the manor of Byklyngg, from Stephen Gerard and Joanna his wife.⁵¹ At the same Sir John and Alianor purchased land in Weybrede and Fresyngfeld from Geoffrey Cobald and Alice his wife⁵²

There are more conveyances but this time in Norfolk. In 1355 John de Wyngfeld, chevalier, and Alianora his wife purchased some land in Mendham and Brokedissh from Stephen de Brokedish and Maria his wife⁵³. The most major purchase appears to be from John de Verdon and Maltida his wife in 1358 when Sir John and Alianor obtained the manor of Overhalle in Saxlingham, except the advowson, for life.⁵⁴ One year later Sir John and Alianora purchased land from Galfr. Buteler of Norwich and Joanna his wife in Saxlingham, Shotesham, Hemenhale, and Neuton Floteman, Norfolk⁵⁵. Again Sir John and Alianor were purchasing land 1361 in Saxlingham and Shotesham, Norfolk this time from Adam Heved and Oliva his wife⁵⁶.

The most important conveyance from a genealogical aspect is in 1359 and should be read in context of the previous conveyance in 1357 concerning the manors of Stradebrok and Wyngfeld [see above]. In the conveyance of 1359, the aforementioned trustees of 1357 conveyed the manors of Stradebrok and Wyngfeld excepting the advowsons of the church of the same Stradebrok and Wyngfeld to John Wyngfeld knight and Alianor his wife. They acknowledged the manor of

43 Calendar of Charter Rolls Vol. 3 p 165 <https://archive.org/details/calendarofcharte03grea/page/165/mode/1up/>

44 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1345-8 p530 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.l0072678857&view=1up&seq=542>

45 Norfolk feet of fines 17 Edw. III No. 634 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_165/IMG_0291.htm

46 An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: Vol 5 p372-387 by Blomefields
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-hist-norfolk/vol5/pp372-387#anchorn4>

47 Suffolk Feet of Fines 25 Edw. III, No. 25. http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_220/IMG_0375.htm

48 Suffolk Feet of Fines 28 Edw. III, No. 32. http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0064.htm

49 Suffolk Feet of Fines 29 Edw. III., No. 8 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0082.htm

50 Suffolk Feet of Fines 29 Edw. III., No. 7 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0081.htm

51 Suffolk Feet of Fines 33 Edw. III, No. 10 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0193.htm

52 Suffolk Feet of Fines 33 Edw. III, No. 11 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Suff/CP25_1_221/IMG_0194.htm

53 Norfolk Feet of Fines 29 Edw. III, No. 949 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_166/IMG_0175.htm

54 Norfolk Feet of Fines 31/32 Edw. III No. 1023 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_166/IMG_0265.htm

55 Norfolk Feet of Fines 33 Edw. III No. 1062 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_166/IMG_0312.htm

56 Norfolk Feet of Fines 35 Edw. III No. 1109 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_166/IMG_0367.htm

Stradebrok is to be held by Richard de Brewousa for the term of his life, and the manor of Wyngefeld is to be held by Katrina who was the wife Richard de Brewosa junior for the term of her life. They also confirmed that after the death of the said Katrina the manor of Wyngefeld was to be held by Richard for the term of his life if he outlives the same Katrina. With the provisio, that the manors of Stradbrok and Wyngefeld after the death of both Richard and Katrina are to revert to said John Wyngefeld and Alianor and heir males of their body, with remainder to Katharine wife of Michael de la Pole, knight, and the heirs of her body by him, remainder to Thomas de Wyngefeld, brother of the said John, and the heirs of his body, remainder to William de Wyngefeld and the heirs of his body, remainder to the right heirs of the said John.

It is important to note that this conveyance does not mention the familial relationship between Sir Richard de Brewousa, Alianor the wife of Sir John Wingfield, and Katrina the wife of Sir Michael de la Pole. However in general, where these conveyances were granted back to the grantee for life with additional conditions on his tenure, it typically was used to make a settlement within the family. In this conveyance, the heir males of Sir John and Alianor, then Katrina the wife of Michael de la Pole are given precedence to the manors before the Wingfield family, suggesting Katherine was the daughter of Sir John and Alianor. This is confirmed in the inquisition post mortem in 1376 on Eleanor late the wife of Sir John Wingfield where it was found her daughter and heir was Katherine, then aged 26 and more, the wife of Michale Attepool.

It is proposed that Sir John Wingfield was married firstly to Alianor the daughter of Thomas Varley and secondly to Alianor the daughter of Sir Richard de Breouse. It should be noted that Alianor Varley was probably born about 1316 as she was married to John Wyngefeld before 1331. As Alianor Wingfield gave birth to Katherine Wingfield in 1350 it is likely she was the daughter of Sir Richard de Breouse. In support of this John Wingfield by his will made his wife Eleanor his executrix, and she, together with his brother, Sir Thomas de Wingfield, established, as provided by the will, a chantry at Wingfield for the souls of himself, Sir John, and of his father and mother, and of Sir Richard de Brews, and of John (Thomas?) Varley and Joan his wife⁵⁷.

Sir John Wingfield died sometime between 7 May 1361⁵⁸ and 8 November 1361⁵⁹. In the north wall of Wingfield church there is, an altar-tomb of freestone, the front of which has blank shields in quatrefoils; upon this slab or table of Purbeck marble, and over that a thin slab, of white, soft stone, on which lies the figure of a knight in plate armour, with a pointed helmet, to which is attached a piece of mail falling down to the shoulders. This has been called the monument of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. It certainly, however represents a Wingfield; and is most probably the monument of Sir John Wingfield of Wingfield Castle⁶⁰.

Alianor in accordance with her husband wishes granted in the same year a messuage, land, and rent in Wingfield, Earsham [Esham, now in Wingfield], Fressingfield, and Weybread, and the advowsons of the churches of Wingfield, Stradbroke, and Syleham, and of the chapel of Earsham, to the warden and chaplains of a chantry to be new founded by her at Wingfield, retaining land in Stradbroke and Wingfield⁶¹. The next year she granted a messuage and land in Fornham All Saints, and rent in Reydon by Wangford to the chantry⁶².

Alianor Wingfield died sometime in 1375 when her inquisition was held. Typically, an inquisition of the properties that the deceased held can give some indication as to the origins of the deceased. Furthermore, it is important to note that this inquisition post mortem is of the wife. Typically such

57 Moriarty, NEHGR 103 [Oct. 1949]:pp 287-295

58 Norfolk Feet of Fines 35 Edw. III No. 1109 http://aalt.law.uh.edu/AALT6/CP25_1/Norf/CP25_1_166/IMG_0367.htm

59 Calendar of Patent Rolls 1361-1364 p104 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015031081089&view=1up&seq=116>

60A Summary Catalogue of Sepulchral memorials and remains of ancient art existing in Parish Churches. County of Suffolk, Hundred of Hoxne, Topographer & Genealogists 1853 pages 234 to 246

61 The National Archives, C143/339/1; <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7575695>

The National Archives, C143/343/9 <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7575786>

62 The National Archives C143/343/9 <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7575786>

an inquisition would only include properties held by the wife in her own right or jointly with her husband, and where the property was held by her by dower it normally should have been mentioned. Any properties held solely by her husband, such as by his inheritance, would not have been mentioned, as these properties should already have passed to his heir when he died in 1361.

In her inquisition post mortem⁶³ she is said to be in possession of the following properties.

In Norfolk, it is said she held the manor of Nethirhall [Nethergate] in Saxlingham. It is believed Sir John and Alianor obtained this manor for the term of their lives from John de Verdon by way of purchase.

In Suffolk the inquisition includes the manors of Stradebrok and Wyngefeld held of the honor of Eye, at a fee farm of 40 marks yearly. These manors can be clearly identified as the inheritance of de Breuse lands, going right back to Alice le Rus the wife of Richard de Breouse in 1253⁶⁴. Eleanor also held 69 acres of the king by service of two doves yearly. Again this was previously of the inheritance of the de Breouse family for Richard de Breouse was said to hold it in the hundred rolls of 1275.

The inquisition also includes the manor of Sternefield [the manor Saxmundham is not mentioned], which appears to have been previously in the possession of Thomas Verlay. It seems that Thomas Verlay may have married a Glaunvyll or was related to the Glaunvyll family, in view of the remainder of conveyance of 1330 and a later inquisition on William Ufford which states Robert Glaunvyll held a moiety of a knights fee of Sternefeld. In this later inquisition it is stated that Michael de la Pole [Eleanor's son in law] held another knights fee of Sternefeld and other properties.⁶⁵

The manor of Sylham [the manor of Earsham is not mentioned] was said to have been purchased by the Wingfields from the Garlek family. The inquisition also mentions the manor of Fressingfield⁶⁶ which according to Copinger Sir John Wingfield inherited from his father. However the records on this point are scant. All the main secondary references sighted so far on this make no reference to primary references. Indeed, it is possible this manor formed part of aforementioned purchase from Nicholas Launce.

This inquisition⁶⁷ is highly consistent with the proposition that Sir John Wingfield married Alianor Verlay and then Alianor Breouse. Glanville⁶⁸ proposed a pedigree where Eleanor was the daughter of Gilbert Glanville and she brought considerable properties to the Wingfield family. But this is clearly false as Eleanor's lands came directly from both the Verlay and de Breouse families or were purchased. As to the later, when one peruses the Black Prince's Register for the name of Wyngefeld one can clearly see that Sir John was a competent and industrious administrator for the Prince. The same can be seen in his personal life with the acquisition of many properties over his lifetime.

Katherine Wingfield c1350-1386 and Michael de la Pole c1330 -1389

This family is covered extensively by other genealogists, so we will only present a brief outline of their family. For more information we refer the reader to Complete Peerage under the Heading of fifth Earl of Suffolk 1385 to 1388 which gives a reasonable summary of their details with one

63 Inquisition Post Mortem 49 Edw III File 254 No. 217 <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol14/pp227-237>

64 Inquisition Post Mortem 44 Henry III File 23 No. 462 <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol11/pp122-129>

65 Inquisition Post Mortem 5 Rich. II File 22 No. 599 <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol15/pp239-256>

66 The manors of Suffolk by Copinger Vol IV p39 <https://archive.org/details/cu31924092579576/page/n48/mode/1up>

67 Inquisition Post Mortem 49 Edw III File 254 No. 217 <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol14/pp227-237>

68 Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville from A.D. 1050 to 1880. by W.U.C. Glanville-Richards
<http://www.glanvillenet.info/roanhg4.htm>

exception. It states that he married “Katherine da. and heir of Sir John Wingfield, Suffolk by Eleanor da. and heir of Gilbert (or Ralph) de Glanville”. On this point a note says “her pedigree has not been proved by charter evidence, but for the peds. of Glanvilles see Glanville-Richards..” As we have shown above Alianor was not the daughter of a Glanville but rather was a de Brewse for she brought their properties to her marriage. In confirmation, there are numerous records which show Michael de la Pole was in the possession of manor of Stradbroke at rent of 40 marks yearly. This rent clearly identifies it as the manor which had passed from the le Rus family to the de Brewse family in 1252, then passed to Wingfield family in 1359 and then to the de la Pole family in 1376.

Katherine Wingfield died before 1st October 1386 and was buried at the Church of Carthusians at Kingston-on-Hull. Michael de la Pole died on the 5th September 1389 in Paris and was buried with her.

Children:

Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk (1361–1415),
Thomas de la Pole (1363–1415),
William de la Pole (born 1365),
Richard de la Pole (c. 1367 – 1402)
John de la Pole (c. 1369 – 1415),
Anne de la Pole (born c. 1373),
Elizabeth de la Pole (born c. 1377)
Margaret de la Pole (born c. 1386)

Brief Summary

1. Alice le Rus c1247-c1300 m. Richard de Brewes c1230-c1292
children:
 - 1 Giles de Brewes b1272 m.
 2. Richard de Brewes m. Eleanor Furnival
 3. Margaret m. Sir Roger Colville
 4. Sibyl who married Constantine Mortimer
 5. Mary who married Sir John Weyland
2. Sir Richard de Brewes c1274-c1324 of Stradebroke m. Eleanor Furnival c1260-1326
children:
 - 1 Richard c1300-c1359
3. Sir Richard de Brewes c1300-c1359 of Stradebroke m. Johanne Boyton living 1332-1352
children
 - 1 Richard de Brewes c1340?-c1356 dsp m. Katerina Norwich b1340-after 1378.
 2. Alianor de Brewes c1330-1375 m Sir John Wingfield
4. Sir John Wingfield c1307-1361 m (1) Eleanor Verlay c1314-c1345 m (2) Eleanor de Brewes c1330-1375
children [of Eleanor de Brewes]
 1. Katherine Wingfield c1349-1386
5. Michael de la Pole c1330-1389 m. Katherine Wingfield c1349-1386

